If Conservatism

Be the guiding policy of the purchaser, the character and extent of a "near-by" market is worthy of especial consideration, and, as the Season advances, additional importance may be given the local Jobbers' ability to care for promptly the material increases in the Buyers' imperative needs.

Intimate Mercantile Connection

With the successful career of many Merchants, not only those whose location is geographically tributary to this market, but of others more remotely situated, warrants us in assuming that no determination of the comparative value of merchandise offered, the magnitude of the offering, its comprehensiveness or the facilities for delivery IS COMPLETE without taking into account

Hibben, Hollweg&Co

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Wholesale Exclusively-Personal Inspection Particularly Solicited-Stocks Complete

BONDS.

-WE OFFER-

\$11,000 Hendricks County, Ind41/26 Union Traction Co. of Ind. 820,000 Jackson County, Ind ... Ranh Fertilizer Co. Pref. Stock. 1 elt R. R. Common Stock. Indianapolis Fire Insurance Co. Stock. I rice and particulars upon application.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. 205 Stevenson Building.

Physicians' Outfits. Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Gowns and Cushlons. Physicians' Pocket Knives, with Spatula, and all other suitable articles.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS. 224 and 226 S. Meridan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ond Campaign," 1882; "The King of Honey Island," 1883; "Milly; or, At Love's Ex-1885; "A Banker of Bankersville, "A Fortnight of Folly," 1888; "Stories of Indiana," 1898; "Stories of the Cherokee Hals," 1899; "Alice of Old Vincennes," 1900. After completing "Alice of Old Vincennes" he began another novel, which, when finished, was to be issued by the Bowen-Merrill Company. How near this had reached completion before his death is not yet known. One or two of the books mentioned above are being announced by their original publishers as new publications.

The republication of old favorites still lustrated Romance Series," made by B. Lippincott Company in connection with Dent & Co., London. "Ivanhoe" "John Hallfax, Gentleman," and Marryat's "Peter Simple" are already announced The same house announces, as an his torical rather than a scientific work. Dr. Francis Randolph Packard's "History of Medicine in the United States," from the earliest English colonization to the year The author, who is a man of letters as well as a physician, presents facts concerning the medical history of the whole country, not confining himself to any particular locality, and in its scope his book is the pioneer volume.

American Literature.

Harper's Weekly.

No less noticeable and no less praise worthy is a like tendency on the part of new ceptury the publication each month of an American author, of scenes laid and characters developed in these United States. the originator of this idea was Mr. Howells, the first of American critics. What is the result? Aiready, says the New York Herald, in its admirable sum-

mary of the literary history of the week, "It is gratifying to note that other Amerdishers besides the Harpers, whose incement was quoted last week, will provide themselves with American ordnace. ncotts in Philadelphia, the Scribners, the Putnams, D. Appleton & Co., and the Macmillan Company in New York, Herbert A. Stone in Chicago, the Bowen-Merrill Co. in Boston, will all devote increased attention to the publication of

All this is most gratifying and encouraging. It shows that the makers of books ere no less ready than the makers of newspapers to proceed along right lines. That such ready and hearty co-operation will ce results no less satisfactory than which attended the experiment of Mr. Ochs is, we think, a conclusion that is not only foregone, but so stimulating that it deserves notice, if for no other purpose, as an incitement to fresh endeavor.

Christian Science Is a Religion.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: So much has appeared in the columns of your paper regarding the bills introduced made the subject of a pending suit is to in the Senate and House defining the prac-Science, that I desire space to give a Christian Scientist's views of the proposed legislation. Senate Bill 268, introduced by Senaby Dr. Short, are identical. The effect of | and illegal fees and salaries, and any disols of medicine. Senate Bill 305, also introduced by Senator Wood, is especially ob- | The whole idea should be preposterous Christian Science, and states, in substance, that any one, on account of his belief in Christian Science or in any religion who withholds medical ald from a dependent person or a child under twenty-one years. death resulting except under materia medica, is guilty of a felony, and fixes the guilty tracks covered up by Indiana law alty at not less than two nor more than

It is safe to say that the average person. cience. Christian Science is a religion, and the cure of disease is an essential part of that belief. Any legislation aimed at the cessarily, directed against that religion. The Constitution of this State guarantees lutely no class of practitioners whose sucscientists. There is absolutely no class of the Christian Scientists; there is absodisease as the Christian Scientists. dge Charles Z. Lincoln, one of the ng attorneys of the State of New York. TOLD BY INDIANIANS

RELATED BY SOLDIERS.

the Campaign in North Ilocos and System of Government.

ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS.

Capt. George W. Biegler Commended by General Bates for Gallantry in Action.

"Matters have been reasonably quiet up here most of the time since April. In August, September and October, however, there were strong indications of an uprising such as we had in April. By active, lively work on the part of troops in the way of patrols and a little good fortune in the capture of papers belonging to insurrectos, enabling us to fix upon many of the leaders, we were able to keep down the upof the officers would like to have seen the right of with the minority that believes in showing ous trail over the Similoan mountains he lair was located and a force sent against it, causing his flight. Since then the road has been reasonably clear and there have been no attacks in that section. About the first of this month the little town of Pasuquin, ten miles north of here, was attacked by a large force early in the morning, about 2 o'clock. A detachment of about thirty men was there, under a sergeant. The attack lasted about two hours, the sergeant finally sending out a small patrol to run off the stragglers. Only one man of our detachment was hurt, and he not seriously. The enemy left seven dead and five rifles. The latter is the biggest capture of arms that has been made up here in a long time. Generally there are enough bolo men around to pick up all guns beand made valid, and all laws, ordinances, longing to wounded and killed. This time, doubtless because of the darkness, the rifles were not seen and consequently were not carried off by the bolo men.

MEN WAYLAID. "One morning about the end of October four men coming in from Vintar, three and the hills, at a distance of only two miles acts of such boards of trustees, and for all from here. Troops were hurried out and have trouble, but now things appear peaceful as a graveyard. It may be the quiet before the storm. We never can tell. company or a part of a company in town, at the most a hundred men in the The troop at Dingras, with about one hundred men, is in the center of a population of nearly 35,000 people and six miles from the nearest detachment ten miles from this place, headquarters. spent seven months out there and feel have grown at least five years older. . . "Up to within a very short time ago we could not get proof against men who were inciting insurrection and committing crimes. Without practically absolute proofs we could do nothing, because a court must towns have, most of them, assisted the inmation. We are almost at their mercy because we do not know the language of the they talk and the common people cannot understand us when we talk. Even those terpreter the greater part of the time, because only a small part of the natives know or understand Spanish. The interpreters play us false and we cannot detect it. "The common 'hombre' is, I believe,

man easily handled and managed when he ent purpose is to accomplish just what is under good officials. But the authority must be present in order to be effective. It for instance, there is a body of our sol-It looks to your correspondent like a "do- diers in a town the people of the town will it-in-the-dark" attempt to legalize all the be quiet, but just outside the line of our proceedings connected with the notorious | guards a single 'hombre' coming into a set-Shirley City incorporation, which were so I tlement or barrio with a gun can turn out

OLD FEUDAL SYSTEM. his barrio whenever they are needed. All orders relating to the barrio went through the cabeza. He was head in name and in fact. There were good cabecerias and bad cabecerias. There were cabezas that were beza received no pay, but the position has always been sought. Why? Because the mand and control that would do his bidding. If he needed cane or lumber for a new house he ordered out his barrio to bring it in and build his house. If one of his ponies escaped he ordered some of his contribuyentes out to look for it. He was a baron with his hundred or more followers. The gentry, as a rule, do not live in the fields. They live in the towns. The fields are cultivated by tenants who are called 'in-The inquilinos plant on shares and they receive their wages in kind and not in money. An inquilino is a slave in all

fields, from which the inquilino "The taxes of the country were raised principally from the common people. Each man between eighteen and sixty had to pay two pesos a year for his cedula or paper contribution. The cedulas were graded, depending upon the occupation of the person. Shopkeepers and others had to pay more for their cedulas than the laboring class, but the difference was always in favor of the landed gentry against the common people and against the commercial people. Of the latter there were very few.

THE AMERICAN IDEA. "This was the system of government

people are bright-minded and quick to learn, and once the children have been taught English and the people generally have received a little edcuation the progress of these islands will be rapid.

"It will not be safe, in my opinion, to reduce the military for several years. The native character cannot be trusted with safety. Before the strength of garrisons e reduced or garrisons withdrawn etter from Lieut. Thayer Describing from places now occupied by troops the bad element must be eliminated from the populace. At present we know only a few of the bad people, but we are learning them. The bad element is not in excess in this part of the country. The greatest trouble that we have been having is to protect our adchrents from assassination and kidnaping Every day or so comes in a report that somebody in one of the neighboring towns has been kidnaped or killed.

"We are watching with much interest for the proposed army legislation. It is a remarkable fact that in the cavalry during war is the best and proper state, for m peace cavalry becomes elfeminate, weak

A Graphic Account of It Given in

An interesting account of General Hall's expedition to Binangonan over the Simiis contained in a letter received in this

Batangas and meet the gunboat Yorktown and follow instructions. Under the convoy of the Yorktown all haste was made to reach the mouth of the Agos river, up which about eight miles distant is situated the town of Binangonan. General Hall had meanwhile started on what was probably one of the most difficult marches ever undertaken in the Philippines by large body of troops. He had in his command one company of Macabebe scouts, regulars (H and K), two companies of the rising or to cause its postponement. Many Eighth United States Regiment and two companies of the Tird united States Voluninsurrectos concentrate and fight. I am | teers. Owing to the difficult and dangersuch a force as to prevent fighting and to | took also three hundred Chinese as packcause the enemy to scatter. About the ers, mule wagons being useless. General town of Badoc, in the lower part of the | Hall left Similoan for Binangonan, situated province, there were several fights in Sep- | about forty-five miles disant, but it took tember. In fact, for a time of about two; him six days to make the march. It would weeks every detachment that went along the | be a difficult matter to understand the main road was attacked. General Tinino's | hardships endured by the troops on this march by merely reading a report of the expedition. The Passig river and its tributaries were crossed forty-five times. Rain fell night and day for six days. The rice and bread were soaking wet and became sour and unnt for food. In addition to equipment and one hundred rounds of ampered by the Chinese packers, who after the third day gave out entirely and in the provisions on which the troops so much camp only a few hours old was found. About this time General Hall's horse was killed. The fearful strain of the march had told on every one in the expedition, which was now stretched out in a long, straggling line of suffering men. Relief came when the head of the column crowded through the last canyon and struck the beach about four miles above the Yorktown and Garonne. Captain Taussig, of a half miles out from here, were waylaid | the Yorktown, had been on the lookout for of, since the year 1881, shall be received and fired upon where the road runs through the troops, small boats were immediately dispatched to the shore, and General Hall, ragged and footsore, was taken aboard the Garonne after accomplishing what h scoured the country but could not find a | described as the worst march he had ey fore election as though we were going to sick men were picked up and carried for a short time. It was the sense of the aboard the Garonne and placed in the hospital. For the next two days 165 disabled men were under treatment. One of them, have always to be on our guard. Our gar- | Private Chapman, Company L. Thirtyseventh United States Volunteers, died now rendered great assistance to the troops. All the small boats from both ships were lowered and manned by troops and dispatched up the river to take Binangonan. When the boats were well under way the Yorktown threw four shells into the town, the troops landed and Binangonan was taken without a struggle. Companies F and G of the Second United States pedition continued on to Blillo, where the her nose on a reef, where she stuck fast until hauled off by the Yorktown after twelve hours of hard work. The expedition then started back to Binnangonan and on the way the Garonne ran aground twice,

CAP. G. W. BIEGLER COMMENDED His Services Praised by Gen. Bates in

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- George Biegler, of Terre Haute, captain in the Twenty-eighth United State Volunteers, who is now at the Presidio in California recuperating from wounds received in accommendation in general orders by Gen. Bates, commanding the Department of Southern Luzon. Captain Biegler will undoubtedly be one of the volunteer officers retained in the permanent establishment under the new law. Gen. Bates has issued a general order in regard to the gallant work performed by a mounted detachment consisting of eighteen men of the Twentyeighth Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain George W. Biegler, Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, on a three days' scout from Balayan, Batangas, to Barrios, in the succession of hills flanked on both sides by commanding positions, the detachment gents, who opened fire from each side and directed fire upon the insurgents. This had the effect of causing them to remain on the defensive under cover. The detachment then resumed its march, using a enemy presented a good target. The detachment had thus proceeded cautiously about half a mile when it encoun-

morning of Oct. 21, 1900, near the barrio of of workers belonging to every political par-Halting his detachment in a small rear guard and firing only when the their party provided they are to be rethis sudden and destructive volley, each of their party at home may go to wrack the two detachments raked the enemy's tab on their goings and comings; workers would be rewarded for their serv-If it could be that the office would se

RECOMMENDED BY COUNCIL MEN QUICKLY REJECTED.

To Square Accounts They Will Vot Against the Junk Ordinance-Municipal Affairs.

Democratic councilmen have an alleged grievance against Police Superintendent Quigley and other members of the police to-night. The grievance grows out of the fact that many Democrats recommended peace. As one of our officers remarked the for appointment to the police force by Democratic councilmen have been turned down and the councilmen claim it is owing to spite work or favoritism being shown by Quigley and some of his friends.

The Board of Safety has been busy for several days, during odd moments, when the fire-alarm system contract did not enexpects to appoint thirteen or fourteen regular men this week and several substitutes. Owing to a Republican vacancy in the force there will be more Republicans appointed than Democrats. The Democratic councilmen have worked for the appointment of some of their constituents and it is said they will nearly all be disappointed, as the men personally recommended by the councilmen have failed to pass the physical examinations conducted by Police Surgeon Christian. The councilmen allege that Quigley was responsible for the men failing to pass the examinations, and they have laid plans to square accounts.
Several of the Democratic councilmen said, yesterday, that they will not stand for such treatment, while one of them said that one of the men he recommended was a perfect specimen of physical develop- of discussion during the present session of ment and his chest expansion was six Congress. It has been found that there has inches. He failed to pass the examination, however, and when asked the reason why Dr. Christian told him he had some trivial trouble that was news to the applicant for

appointment. Other councilmen have the same story to tell. It was agreed yesterday that the Demo crats shall vote against the junk ordinance and work to kill the measure, which was introduced in the Council at the instigation provides that junk and second-hand dealers shall make daily reports of all goods they purchase, the name of the seller an his address. The councilmen say that this ordinance is a particular benefit to the de-partment, but because Quigley and his friends have worked so hard for its passage they will endeavor to have it killed. The ordinance was reported upon favorably by the committee at the last meeting of the City Council, and, it is said, it will brought ap to-night for a second reading and passage, and if this is done the Democrats will work against it.

Chairman Hyde, of the Board of Safety said the police surgeon has examined about fifty-five applicants for appointment to the force and of that number he has rejected about thirty. Mr. Hyde said that Dr. Christian had the power to reject any applicant who he thought did not meet the physical

requirements. THE WATER CONTRACT.

It May Be Recalled from the Franchise Committee.

The water contract that was sent to the Council several weeks ago is still in the hands of the committee on contracts and franchises, and no action has been taken toward formulating a report for its ratification. Chairman Evans, of that committee, called a meeting of the committee several followed the prairie schooner. weeks ago, and the contract was discussed members of the committee that the contract should be sent back to the Board of Works, with recommendations that it be

amended. The meeting adjourned with the understanding that the chairman would call another meeting in a few days to consider the contract and decide upon a report, if possible. For the past two weeks members of the committee have expected notice to meet, but Chairman Evans has not called a meeting. Councilmen are anxious that the committee shall take some action on the contract, and, it is said, a motion will be introduced in the Council to-night to withdraw the contract from the hands of the committee. Should this motion be lost it will serve to spur the chairman to get the committee together at an early date. Councilmen are also anxious to settle the interurban franchise question, but this is still in the hands of the Board of Works and City Attorney Kern for changes.

Will Wait Awhile.

Chairman Hyde, of the Board of Safety, said last night that the board will take no action on the general fire alarm system contract for a few days. The board is now waiting to hear from other cities, and a letter may be received from Mayor Tag-gart, who is now in Mexico, but who will make a trip to New Orleans, it is said, to inspect the fire alarm system in that city, to ascertain, if possible, if Indianapolis will secure as good a system as has been installed in that city.

THE POLITICAL PIE-COUNTER

Plain-Spoken Protest Against the Scramble for Office.

To the thousands of Republican laymen scramble of the professional politician for party, asking and expecting no reward, and those who work solely for their own good. Every move these "professionals" make is intended to advance their own personal interests and bring them to where they can pluck a plum. They are always trying to get on the side that has a "pull, not for the purpose of helping their party, but that their party might help them. They are willing to work hard for the success of warded. They seem to have a tacit understanding with themselves that if their party wins they are to "get something." During a campaign they bluster around and push themselves to the front and attend all with the politicians and try to get in with those "next the throne," while the rank and so far as they are concerned. They are not working for the success of their party; elected than they begin to bombard senators, representatives and others in authorbloodhound after a culprit. They keep know what day they will be here or there. and they run them down or tree them, or chase them into their holes. They meet them and urge their claims. A United States senator who can outrun one of these hungry, long-legged officeseekers and keep crown and harp before he crosses the swelling Jordan. Much of the time of congressmen is taken from the duties they are elected and paid to perform and given to the dispensing of patronage, or, rather, to talking to and being bored by officeseekers. No sooner is a President elected than political speculators and newspapers begin to talk about what this party leader and that political worker will get, as if the whole campaign had been waged that some party leaders might get something, or as if it would be taken for granted that party

the man, instead of the man seeking the office, we would certainly have much better service, and our congressmen would be spared much time and fully as much annoyance from the pesky seekers after dums. Such a condition of affairs might be brought about by the appointing power respecting the man who is constantly running after a joo and who is known in his after and looking for the real party worker and asking him to serve the government. There are such in every State and county The writer believes in the merit system especially in the ranks of the party is power, but the best merit is not always running after an office. It is found, rather,

In nearly every instance where the President has gone outside the wire pullers and asked and urged an independent man to accept an office and succeeded in getting him such man has proved to be of the best service to his country. In many instances where the persistent professional has suc ceded in obtaining a job injury both to the party and ountry has resulted. The "piecounter" mea in politics is a stigma on our national life. It lowers the dignity of of-fice and office-holding. It causes the name "trust" to be misnamed "spoils" by the anti-partisans. Public office is not "party spoils," but a public trust, and should be sought and filled and administered as such. "Distribution of patronage" is an unfortunate and misleading expression. "Distributing offices" doesn't sound right. It is liekly to convey to the spoilsmen the impression of an inheritance and legacy, and that they are heirs of their party and en-titled to a distributive share in the estate. It is gratifying to know that now and department, and, it is said, will take steps to get even at the meeting of the Council to-night. The grievance grows out of the It would be well if public offices could be in the hands of such men. It will be fortunat or our country when our offices are fille by men sought, rather than by men wh

Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 16. SUBJECT OF IRRIGATION

have done the seeking.

gage them, preparing a list of names for appointment to the police force. The board EASTERN CONGRESSMEN DO NOT REALIZE ITS IMPORTANCE.

> Westerners Assert That It Will Soon Become a Leading, Nonpartisan, National Question.

> Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The subject of irrigation has created an unusual amoun of discussion during the present session of been an organized effort to secure appro

priations by the national legislature for Bonds owned by the company the construction of Western irrigation works. Attempts have been made in every possible way to secure such appropriations. If defeated under one heading the effort has been vigorously renewed under some other measure

The question before the public is, what New York city gold bonds, 3 per is this irrigation problem? Is it a legitimate one for the government to consider? Is it one whose support will be a benefit to the country? Along what lines is it drawn? In short, is it a question of really national Its Western advocates, regardless of po-

litical affiliations, claim that it is the most

important national question to-day. East-

ern legislators, regardless of party, are inclined to smile broadly at this assertion. If the internal history of the American Republic is studied carefully, however, the conclusion will be reached that national irrigation, properly wrought out, is likely to shortly come to the front as one of the day. It embodies, in its truest sense, the question of home-building, and the American people have been, up to the present time, essentially a nation of home-builders. In no country in the world is the desire for home-building so strong. The wish to own and have and live upon homes has led thousands of Americans to endure trials | Due to other companies for reand hardships and brave dangers almost beyond conception. This controlling wish | Contingency fund family and his earthly belongings stowed in his wagon, looking for a home, has accomplished this. The locomotive has only

Now what has this to do particularly with irrigation? Simply that the opportunity for home-building under the old orwithin the means of the hardy settler, are, under favorable conditions no longer availabove is a correct copy of the statement able. The opening here and there of a of the condition of the above-mentioned strip of good land to settlement, such as company on the 31st day of December, 1900 Oklahoma, and the following rush of im- as shown by the original statement, an migration attests to this and also to the that the said original statement is now or fact that the country is still full of home- file in this office. seekers. Where then will they now turn? The new homes of the future must be

found on irrigated lands. There are, according to accepted government reports. some 74,000,000 acres of rich, Western land capable of irrigation if the Western waters are properly conserved. Irrigation is not an experiment in the United States and there is no question raised as to the feasipment in a private way has reached limits. But since, under irrigation yields are very large, a few acres of this land would generously support a family, so that with the lands irrigated, rural homes would be provided for millions of citizens, waiting and anxious to go upon them. TO HELP FREE HOMES.

The advocates of the national irrigation policy arge that the government should where possible, build storage reservoirs to catch the flood waters of the Western streams and thus provide for the reclamation of these lands. The Newlands bill now before the House committee, and its counterpart, the Hansbrough bill, on the Senate side, provide for the setting aside of the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the arid States and Territories as an "arid land reclamation fund," to be used for building such reservoirs, and that the cost of such construction shall be put upon the land reclaimed by them and the land then offered for sale by the government in small tracts, to bona fide settlers,

Who would come to the support of such interests than supported the homestead act, and such legislation would be even more popular than the free home enactments. What other proposition is before the country upon which labor and capital can better unite and which they can support, hand in hand, without clash ealousy? Every labor union in the United States which has discussed the question has unanimously supported it; every combination of capital, of whatever sort, which has considered it has given it unqualified The opening of the vast area of Western

lands by irrigation would provide cheap comfortable livelihood. It would create a valuable and growing market for every uct, and would thus be favored by all classes of manufacturing and comm cheaper living in the West, which would result in the opening of numberless mining properties whose grade of ore is not sufficiently high to warrant development under present conditions. It would create a demand for transportation which would bring to its support every railroad interest. greater diversity of interests than the irrigation and reclamation of the vast and waste areas of arid land under an honest policy which would insure their settlement in small tracts by genuine home builders? GUY E. MITCHELL.

Two Killed by One Bullet.

ragedy occurred at a dance at Jellico, Ky. last night, as the result of an old grudge between two miners named Strunk and One of them accidentally jostled the other. and a quarrel resulted. Strank fired at Surgeneer, the ball passing entirely through his body and killing a boy named Martin, who was directly behind him. Surgeneer fell without a moan, being killed instantly. Strunk covered all the occupants of the room and then fled, going to the Tennessee side, where he was arrested to-

Diaz May Visit the United States. s expected back at the capital Monday or Tuesday. His health is much improved. It but may make a trip to the United States n the spring, possibly attending the Pan-

American exposition at Buffalo Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrun

success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoen, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southing

Are you open to conviction? If so, you cann doubt, from the testimony isid before the pulic, that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Triville coughs, colds, and all controllable diseases of the lungs and throat, when all oth pulmonics have failed. Sold by all druggists.

After the Grip

Recovery is Slow Unless Aided by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Thousands of people say this medicine quickly restores the appetite, regulates the heart, vitalizes the blood, cures those sharp pains, dizziness, heavy head, that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla has marvelous power to expel all poisonous disease ger from the blood, and overcome the extre weakness which is one of the peculiar effects of the grip. It has a "magic touch" in toning the stomach and creating an appetite, thus laying the foundation for perfect restoration to health. If you have had the grip, begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

Copy of Statement of the Condition

United States Casualty Company

On the 31st day of December, 1900

It is located at No. 141 Broadway, New

JAMES W. HINKLEY, President. EDSON S. LOTT, Secreary.

The amount of its capital is.....\$300,000 The amount of its capital paid up is .. 300,000

The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows:

or agents or other persons...... \$78,976,30 Real estate unincumbered..... bearing interest at the rate of 3, 31/2 and 4 per cent., se-U. S. 3 per cent. bonds (coupons) Consolidated stock of city of New York, 21/2 per cent. registered ... New York city exempt addit water stock, 3 per cen New York city 31/2 per cent. gold bonds (redemption)..... New York city gold bonds, 31/2 per New York city gold bonds, reg-

istered, 3½ per cent...... New York city exempt school cent. bonds Union Pacific R. R. 4 per cent. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 per cent. bonds. Debts for premiums, \$77,530.90, less

commissions, \$19.382,74 All other securities, interest due and accrued LIABILITIES.

6,324.98

losses adjusted and not due..... \$36,070.00 Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof All other claims against the com-

outstanding risks Total liabilities \$483,790.38 The greatest amount in any one risk

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the as shown by the original statement, and

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-ecribe my name and affix my of-[SEAL.] cial seal, this 28th day of Janu-ary, 1901. W. W. HART, Auditor of State.

LOCAL AGENCY,

ALEXANDER & CO., 124 E. Market St.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

. M. time is in BLACK figures.—Trains marke thus: *-Daily, S-Sleeper, P-Parlor Car, O-Chair Car, D-Dining Car, t-Except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

CLEVELAND LINE Cleveland, New York & Boston, ex s...4.25 Cleveland, New York & Boston mail., 800 New York and Boston limited, d s...2.55 N Y& Bos "Knickerbocker," d s....6.25 BENTON HARBOR LINE Senton Harbor express denton Harbor express, p...... ST. LOUIS LINE St. Louis southwestern, lim, d s... St. Louis limited, d s....

Terre Haute & Mattoon accom..... St. Louis express, 8. CHICAGO LINE Chicago night express, S. CINCINNATI LINE. Cincinnati express, s. Cincinnati express, s.

Cincippsti accommodation... lincinnati express, p Greensburg acc Vernon and Louisville ex. s PEORIA LINE

SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS LINE Columbus and Springfield ex..... CIN., HAM. & DAYTON RY.

City Ticket Office, 25 W. Wash. St Cincinnati express s c...4.10 Cincinnati fast mail, s... 8.21 Cin. and Dayton ex, p... 110.45 CHI., IND. & LOUIS. RY. Chicago last mail, s, p d.....

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN R'V.

hicago express, p d...... ous, Ind & Madison (Sun, only) 7.30

VANDALIA LINK l'erre liaure and Kilingham acc.

Terre Haute and St. Louis fast mail. 7 20

chised and rendered incapable of holding

the subject is limited to newspaper re- of despairing distrust in Indiana justice ports that classify every "ism," faith-cure | will send its discordant sound throughout and superstition under the head of Chris- | the State, to our everlasting disgrace, healing through Christian Science is, religious liberty to the individual, and the right to worship according to the dictates of his conscience, unless a menace to the neace and safety of the State. In the thirr-five years of the practice of Christian there is no instance on record of the spread of a contagious or infectious | And biting nails in two for fun. Then the soldie disease by the practice of this method of healing. Dr. Abram Sulcer, of California, allopathic physician of twenty-five years' experience, states: "There is absocess is so great as that of the Christian ple whose death rate is so low as that itely no class of people who are so free

or the patient into right relation with

in all Departments.

Divine power, and it is this power which heals, not the power or influence of the individual. If this is so, Christian Science is clearly the exercise of a religious profession and worship within the meaning of the Constitution, and it cannot be interfered with nor restricted by the State. It seems to me very clear that, under our Constitu-

tion, such teaching cannot be prohibited by statute, nor can persons who wish to engage in this teaching be required to pass any examination prescribed under the au-thority of the State. To impose any condi-

tions other than those suggested in the Constitution itself would be to impose limi-J. GUY HAUGH. Indianapolis, Feb. 17.

HOUSE BILL 159. Claim that It Is So Phrased as to Be Full of Dangerous Possibilities.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As a matter of proposed, highly dangerous and unjustifiable legislation, now pending in the State Senate. I set out the text "Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that all elections for officers of incorporated towns, incorporated under the laws of this State since the year 1881, are hereby legalized

by-laws, rules, regulations, appointments, elections, proceedings and official acts of the boards of town trustees, and the boards of school trustees and all other officers of such towns are hereby legalized and made valid: And provided further, that all ordinances, by-laws, rules, regulations and proceedings of such towns passed, ordained and done by the boards of trustees thereand admitted as competent evidence in all courts for the purpose of attesting the other purposes whatsoever for which they may be received in all courts of law: Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall in any way affect any suit now pending in any of the courts of this State, but such suits, if any, shall be neard and deter-

mined the same as if this act had never

"Sec. 2. An emergency is hereby declared to exist for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in full force from and after its passage." It should be clearly apparent to any one taking the above under even casual congross and irreparable injustice being done should such a blanket measure become law in Indiana or any other State. While this bill would reach back, in its legalizing scope, to the year 1881, the writer is absolutely confident that the date fixed is simply a blind one, and that the true purpose of the author of the bill is to cover up, by a wholesale legalization act, matters of quite recent and present vital concern. My assumption of this is based on the fact that the author of a bill for the specific legalization of a certain town incorporation, which was introduced at the last preceding session of the Legislature, which was vetoed by Governor Mount, recently submitted just such a bill for the opinion of a Fort Wayne attorney, and I am conversant with the disgraceful condition of affairs that the proposed bill was intended to legalize. I firmly believe that the two bills are from the same author. 1 have every reason to believe that the preswas prevented by Governor Mount's veto of the "Shirley City" bill of two years ag.

rotten as to arrest the attention of Gov-ernor Meunt, when his conscientious con-do anything. * * * sideration of the case influenced him to put If the retroactive purpose of the bill in reaching back to the year 1881 is good and sincere, it must be apparent that in twenty years no such attempt at wholesale legalization has before succeeded. If any insuffering under simple or technical irregularity in the conduct of its affairs, its relief should be asked and provided for epenly by specific legalization. Let us concede what we please to innocence of purpose that might underly any petition for such a wholesale, blanket legalization enactment and take a look at

its possibilities for evil. Every election and every act of every town board in the State, not only from back in the year 1882, but up to date, that is not now a matter that has been submitted to the courts or been become legal! Ye gods! What an opportunity for covering up frauds and rascality all over the State that may be just reaching the light. Town boards that may have usurped all sorts of power and authority and fastened on suffering taxpayers all sorts of by-laws, ordinances, exorbitant these bills is to limit the practice of the graceful mountain of taxation that they saling art to those who are members of may fatten on at the expense of the taxhomeopathic and eclectic payers-all to become pure and legal, under the snowy cloak of Indiana law-making as it is aimed directly at | and repulsive to any thinking man. Who asks for this kind of wholesale

legislation? If it is the people who pay the taxes, who want justice done by a legalization act, they are not afraid to ask for specific legislation. If such legislation was asked for by scoundrels who wanted their and their dirty line washed in the State wenty-one years' imprisonment, and fined | Assembly, they would seek their end in sum not exceeding \$1,000, disfran- just such a wholesale, job-lot, blanket legalization act as is presented in House

Let such a vicious measure pass and its cially is this true if his knowledge of custy and unjustly affected, and a wail C. W. EDGERTON.

> At first the Infant Punching the bag and licking all his class. And then the ranchman sleeping on the turf, Living on dried buffalo and knocking down And sitting on the cowboy. Full of vim Dashing up hills through deadly showers of And smiling as it were the harmless sport Of some enchanting summer's holiday Next the grim governor, defying lobbyists, The multitudes, in spite of flying rocks And whirling bricks! Shouting defiance at

And then the hunter, strangling wild beasts,

Tying the mountain lion in a knot

Last scene of all, Vice President

ne in the ordinary sense; they do not practice medi-tre medicine, but they undertake to pro-ce the relief and cure of disease by

NCIDENTS OF THE PHILIPPINE WA

GENERAL HALL'S EXPEDITION CCOUNT OF A FEARFUL MARCH B

taining manner by Lieut. Arthur Thayer, of the Third United States Cavalry, in a letter to his friend Worth Merritt, of this city. Lieutenant Thayer formerly resided in Evansville, Ind., and attended De Pauw University, Greencastle, for two years. Lieutenant Thayer's letter, which was written at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Philippine islands, Nov. 25, 1900, reads in part as fol-

but name. If the master wants any work

done it is done by his inquilino, almost invariably without pay, except the work done

under the Spaniards and was the system by Filipinos. We have come in. Our ideas are that each man shall have his say in and his ammunition nearly exhausted and class. Our ideas run counter to the pres- fought about four hundred insurgents, well of the upper classes that are not inbred in beating back the enemy and skillfully with ideas of improvement of the country | withdrew his command, though nearly oneand of the people in general. In this section of the country we have found that the ruting class and the landed gentry are against us and have to be watched all the time. They are treacherous and will not bat is deemed worthy of the highest comtell the truth under any circumstances. expect anything, because they know noth-There may be a few men in the yet to encounter one of them. Many in this ection went to school in Manila and graduated there, but their education was prac-tically nothing, for they learned little or nothing beyond the Spanish language. The

"My remarks in regard to the people are general. We have in this section of the quite a number of natives that seem to be trustworthy.

GEN. HALL'S EXPEDITION.

Soldfer's Letter.

loan mountains, in the Philippine islands, diers who took part in the event. The letter reads, in part, as follows: "On Oct. 3 the United States army transport Garonne left Manila bay with two companies (F and G) of the Second United States Infantry, with orders to proceed to

but was pulled off by the Yorktown. We were finally landed at Manila after one of the most terrific marches on record."

an Official Report. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

tered a second force of the enemy intrenched in a dense thicket bordering the trail. The first volley of the enemy killed one man and four horses, and severely wounded Captain Biegler and three men. man immediately took up the best available position and opened fire upon the enemy, who numbered at least two hungained the left flank of the enemy's position, a similar detachment took a position on the right, and while the remainder of the party kept up a fire from the front trenches with a destructive rapid fire, killing the two senior officers in command and driving the enemy back with a heavy loss. Taking advantage of the respite thus gained, the detachment proceeded on its way about a quarter of a mile, where it halted and dressed the wounds of the disabled men. The enemy, again reinforced. reappeared and opened fire, killing another member of the detachment. After a fight of half an hour the enemy was sufficiently punished to enable the detachment to proceed on its way. Observing that the trail by which they had advanced was commanded by the insurgents Captain Biegler withdrew to Nasugu, with all his wounded his men greatly fatigued, but victorious "In this engagement," says General Bates. armed and uniformed, but notwithstanding the enormous odds against him he succeeded mendation and is regarded as a model of deeds that may be expected of American soldiers."